EVENING LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1915;

THE IMPEACHMENT of PRESIDENT ISRAELS

This remarkable story, which was written a few months before the inauguration of President Wilson, parallels with prophetic vision the present crisis in the relations between Germany and the United States. The course of events, beginning with the loss of American lives and the resulting clamor for war, is singularly similar to the happenings of the last lew weeks. How the tense situation was mastered by a powerful Presiden:, whose unalterable faith in human righteousness led him to face even impeachment that peace might endure, is vividly recounted. The story is a great peace epic and no citisen, in these troublous times, can afford not to read it.

By FRANK B. COPLEY

Jewish origin in the background?

intelligent persons who earnestly desired

Moreover, was it not the irony of fate

den unchaining among the American people of all those fearful passions that can find their satisfaction only in war?

п.

struck by the many utterances in it that, in the light of his unhappy days in the

what was right, not only for themselves

in them is.

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The names of Andrew Johnson and David Israels are linked as those of the wo Presidents of the United States who have been impeached. Fate could not have selected for the same dubious disinction two men whose characters were more dissimilar or two politicians whose careers were in greater contrast.

Andrew Johnson not only was humbly born, but was raised in such sordid born, but was raised in such sordid persenty that it was left to his wife to teach him to write and to cipher; and while he undoubtedly showed a certain strength in clinging to his ideas of right and justice, he was coarse and intem-perate in his personal habits and fre-quently indiscreet, not to say violent, in

David Israels was the product of seval generations of wealth and culture. his bearing was courtly; he habitually exhis bearing was courtly; he habitually ex-pressed elevated thoughts in a low voice, and his personal habits were abstemious to the point of being austere. A lawyer by profession and a publicist by avoca-tion before he became a politician by calling, he was an accomplished amateur musician and a connoisseur and patron of the sets in general. arts in general.

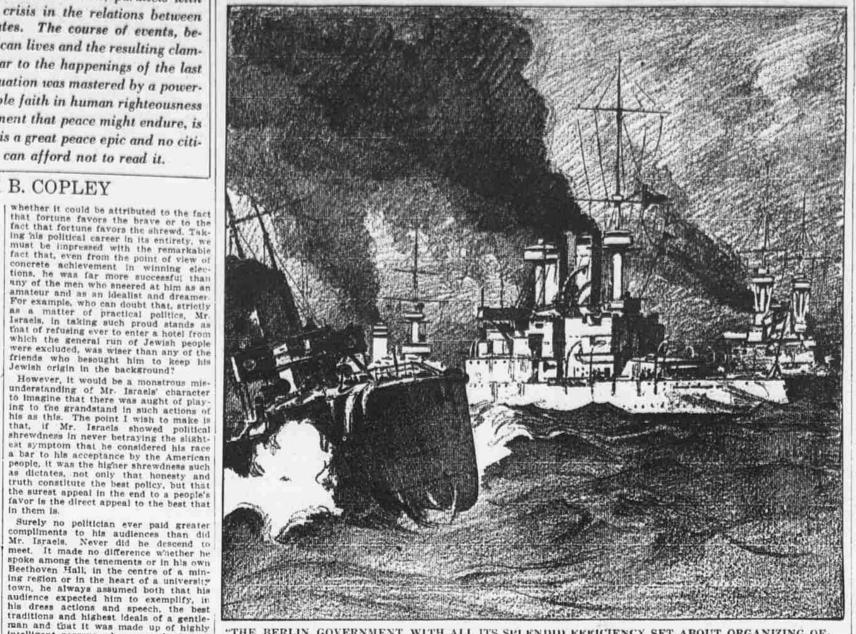
Andrew Johnson, again, rose to high effice in his State's service only through degred purpose, and reached the White House only because he happened to hold House only analysis obscure office of Vice president when Abraham Lincoln was shot. On the other hand, David Israels shot. On the other hand, David Israels never lifted a finger to gain a nomination for a public office. Not even his worst ensmise can believe that when he re-signed the office of United States Senator to rus for Governor of New York, he was following his own inclination; and if he did anything to stimulate the public sen-liment that led to his nomination for the Presidency, it was done without my inswiedce, and I was his secretary throughout his public career. The fact is that Mr. Israels had a dim-tered for the hurly-burly of politics such

taste for the hurly-burly of politics such as could be possessed only by a man whose reserve and punctilious courtesy whose feasible and punctions contain by the necessity he was under of protecting a nature almost as sensitive as a high-strong woman's. "Mr. McInitosh," he once and to me, "do you remember how Na-poison defined fame? He called it a big

I am aware that this statement as to Israels' sensitiveness may well as unish the general public, in view of the vigor of all his writings and addresses and especially in view of the fact that he rever went out of his way to correct mis-representation and never was known to lap a syllable in protest against vitupera tion even when, during that turnituous period preceding his impeachment by the House of Representatives, vituperation rese to heights of frenzy never before witnessed in this country. But, lest any be deceived as to the

nness of his suffering even under the construction of motives that can be ranked among the ordinary vicisaitudes of

A Startling Prophecy of a German-American Crisis



"THE BERLIN GOVERNMENT WITH ALL ITS SPLENDID EFFICIENCY SET ABOUT ORGANIZING OF-FENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE FLEETS'

but for all men. I have seen audience after audience that, a moment before, had been guffawing at low jokes or thunderously applauding unblushing ap-peals to its prejudices and animal appecame into dispute between the Govern ments of Germany and the United States clearly were justiciable in the sense that these Governmente might be expected tities become, in Mr. Israels' hands, like an audience that had been made over by cordially to welcome the disinterested help of a court of justice in settling quescomplete change of individuals, so quiet tions that they, in all good faith, could not settle unaided. did it become, so thoughtful and so rapt. Was it not strange that this man whose Taking this position, though it involved political strength always had been drawn

the immediate resignation of his Secre-tary of State, President Israels vigorousfrom the people should have awoke one morning to find that the people had turned on him in wild clamor for his political destruction? asserted in dispatch after dispatch to Berlin that the only necessity for war that could arise would be as the Governments of Germany and the United States permitted themselves to be carried away that he who was one of the warmest advocates of peace among the nations should by unthinking popular clamor. have been destined to encounter, in the middle of his term as President, the sud-

With the able assistance of the German Ambassador, to whom all praise is due for his tactful course throughout, the President undoubtedly made a deep impression on the German Government from pression on the German Government from the start, and there is reason to believe that the war clouds could have been dis-pelled in short order, if the President only could have induced Berlin to stand firm in refraining from war preparations. II. It was frequently remarked at the time that underlying President Israels' inau-gural address was a tone of melancholy. When now I read this address over, I am But, as every one knows, when there in the light of his unhappy days in the White House, seem to be laden with came from our press and public that tre-mendous explosion of wrath over the killing of our sailors, and this explosion. as was to be expected, set off all the pow-der magazines in Germany, the Berlin Government yielded to the uproar, and

prophecy. In many respects Mr. Israels was a strange man and a lonely one. Sometimes tively craved affection; and yet, whether it was because he kept every one at a distance by his punctilious courtesy or whether it was because people felt the lack in him of any of those small vices that assist to give the human touch, the fact meaning their mith the set of the set of the set of the fact the set of the fact meaning the set of the set of the set of the set of the fact meaning the set of the set of the set of the set of the fact meaning the set of the port fact remains that, with the possible ex-ception of the widowed sister who kept house for him in Albany and in Washington, no one ever got really close to him. If any one knew why he never married, it did not get to my ears; and while I may be said to have possessed his confidence during the many years I served him, it was only on rare occasions, and then but momentarily, that I was able to feel that I was in contact with his in-

sion that in them had been accumulating. to each of these gentlemen the President s said to have made the same reply, which was to the effect that, while he had no difficulty in understanding their point of view, his decision was unalter-able, and for it he was prepared to accept the sole responsibility.

To the rage of the people against Germany was added a panic of 'nysterical proportions when the resignations of Secretaries Ashby and Linton confirmed beyond the peradventure of a doubt that the President was refusing to permit a finger to be lifted by way of preparing for defense of the country against the armada and legions that Germany then was assembling. If some of the President's warmest supporters were aghasi, it is no wonder that from other people, in Congress and out, came a fury of denunciation that was appalling. We doubled the guard of police and secret secrets was appalling.

service men and practically made the President a prisoner in the White House; but even then I did not feel safe, since did not seem extravagant to believe that among the police and secret service themselves were many bluow take pleasure in assassinating the President. In the House of Representatives, mem-

pers of the majority as well as the

up his hands and keep their heads until the passions of the people had a chance to cool, the dispute soon could be brought to a conclusion honorable to both nations allke. And the President invariably closed these talks with words to this effect:

"You should clearly understand that the German Government began these war preparations only because the passions of the German people had been inflamed by the lack of restraint of our own press and public. Let us now answer back with like preparations for war, and war will surely come-a war that, because of its entire needlessness, will forever be a disgrace to our common humanity. As it is, we have given these Germans pause Why not let the pause continue?"

In saying that he had given the Ger-man Government pause, the President was well within the truth; for we know now that during these days they were running round in circles over in Berlin so perplexed were they by the Presi-dent's course as contrasted with the belligerent attitude of his people. The knew that he had introduced them to a new game; but just what the game was they were for some time in doubt.

And the President gave pause not only to Berlin, but to all the conscientious Senators and Representatives who came

It appears that from this secure vantage point the men on the ship could look out upon the storm in perfect peace and erenity.

I think that, during the stormy days of which I am writing, the President was able to keep up because he found some such a calm spot as this when he went such a caim apot as this when he went to his rooms at night. I judge this from the fact that, as I passed through this White House corridor in the quiet of hight, I often heard coming from the plane in the President's sitting room such peautiful music that I was compelled to pause, entranced. Sometimes I was able to recognize one of those lovely slow movements of Beethoven's that sound Mozert rondo that always has affected me as might the earnest speech of a pure-hearted little boy. But, for the most part, the music seemed to be the im-provisations of a soul groping in the dark for its Makes new laster time. for its Maker, now losing Him, now pas-sionately pleading for Him, but now find-ing Him and coming into quiet com-munion with Him. And I also heard coming from that room at night strange words in the Hebrew tongue which, though I could not understand them. filled me with an awesome sense of emn and majestic beauty.

IV.

All might have gone well with the President's plan of letting the people be-come gradually calmer through pure ex-haustion, had it not been for the neces-sity he was under of sending that fleet to the Mediterranean to participate in the celebration of the birth of the Turkish Benublic. Republic.

Republic. To say the least, it was very unfor-tunate for the President that the time arranged for the sailing of the fleet should come at this critical period. But, while we may grant that in letting the fleet go he at least to some extent falled to gauge the temper of the people. I cannot believe that any still can take the view that it was a needless act of deflance

Consider the position in which the President was placed: The participation of our fleet in the Turkish celebration had been arranged long before our

ROYAL ARCANUM COUNCIL ELECTS AND ADJOURNS

Next Session to Be Held at Delaware Water Gap.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., May 13 .- With the installation of the newly-elected offiers the 7th biennial session of the Grand Council of the Royal Arcanum of Pennsylvania came to a close today, most of he 300 delegates leaving for their homes his afternoon. The next sersion will be this afternoon. held at the Delaware Water Gap in September, 1917, the Grand Council having decided to change the date of meeting from May to September. The suggestion that a permanent convention headquar-ters be established was not acted upon. The installation ceremonies were con-ducted by C. Arch Williams, of Chicago.

Supreme Orator. The new officers are: Grand Regent, L. E. Geisenberger, Lancas

er, Vice Regent, Charles E. Surder, Pittsburgh, Orator, James E. Sorton, Reading Secreturs, Wohnter C. Weiss, Bethlehem, Treasurer, E. W. Pitts, Pittsburgh, Chanlan, E. W. Illingsworth, Tyrone, Guide, W. H. Niebaum, Pittsburgh, Warden, J. B. Torrence, Blairsville, Sentry, F. E. Kerstetter, Lewisburg, Thars was not context for D.

There was no contest for Representa-tives to the Supreme Council meeting. They are Arthur B. Eaton, N. E. Roedel and A. F. Nicholas, Philadelphia; John Gates, Jr., Pittsburgh; W. S. Bevan, Scranton; M. F. Thompson, Carlisle, and

Dr. J. C. Russel, Warren The alternates are Dr. H. L. Hartzell Philadelphia; George E. Wilbur, Bloomsburg; J. S. Blackburn, McKeesport; Frank L. Fry, Rouseville; J. Dallas Smith, Fhiladelphia; E. M. Hodges, North Warren, and W. C. Jacobs, Waynesboro.

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trouble with Germany came to a All the world knew when this fleet All the world knew when this need to leave our coast, if it was going to Tur at all. Suppose, then, that the Presid had ordered this fleet to remain he what would have become of his fine p tense that the American Government in lieved so strongly in the sense of limits good faith and magnanimity of the Ges man Government that it saw no reast whatever for making any preparation for war? It should be evident that you cannot appeal to your opponent's higher nature with a hand on your pistel pocket -that, in dealing with the moral law you must go if whole hog or it's nary

you must go if whole hog or it's nary a briatle for you. However, I must confess that even I did not see at the time how the Presi-dent possibly could let that feet of cur most powerful ships leave the coast. There those battleships and cruiners iny in the Hudson, a magnifecnt line of arise monsters stretching from 72d street for monsters stretching from 2d street is to the north of Grant's tomb. Crowds flocked to the riverside to visw the com-forting spectacle they presented, and probably not a man in those througs could find it in his heart to beliave that the President actually would send them to the Mediterranean. I shall not spon formet the day when

I shall not soon forget the day when he President gave the definite order for the Freshent gave the definite order for the fleet to sail. His appearance to me was disquieting by reason of its very quiet. There was a scene when honest old Admiral Black came over from the Navigation Bureau along with Mr. Oak-land, the Acting Secretary. I remember that the Admiral wanted the order re-manded peated.

"Admiral Black," said the President, "do you know what happens to an officer who requires an order to be repeated?" And then, the Admiral being unable to find words, the President added, "His unafiling in detracted added, "His

find words, the President added, "His usefulness is destroyed." "But, good God, sir!" cried the Ad-miral, "this order!--this order!" "Is it not clear?" asked the President. The Admiral stood as be for what seemed to me to be an eternity. At length he burst into tears. "In God's name, sir!" he should at the President, "have you gone crasy?" (CONTINUED TOMOR PROW) (CONTINUED TOMORROW.)

address on the duty of man to man and the Rev. Charles Grant Jordan also spoke briefly. Then the entire audience went to the tabernacle in a body, the building being crowded to the doors, notwith-standing a heavy shower.

During the evening 20 more converts were obtained, making a total of more than 500, many of whom will be received into the churches taking part on Sunday. Burgess J. Paul MacEiree, who recently became a convert, has since that time been one of the most active personal workers in the taberacle services atworkers in the tabernacie services, tending every session and obtain many converts.

Two Fairs at Half Fare; **Exposition Rates Cut In Two**

The railroads have greatly reduced their fares and made it possible for you to see both the San Francisco and San to see both the San Francisco and San Diego Expositions on one ticket. By way of the Burlington Route (C. B. & Q. R. R.) the cost of a railroad ticket to California and back will be only about one-half the usual price, and you can take in the incomparable Colorado scenery, including the Royal Gorge, see Denver, Colorado Springs, Fueblé and Sait Lake City on the way, stop-ping off at any point desired. Returning, you may enjoy a sea trip up the coast to Portland, see Tacoma, Seattle and Spokane, and either Giacier National Park or Yellowstone Park---the wonders of the world. Lou don't take a trip like this very

the wonders of the world. xou don't take a trip like this very often. You should see the best scenery en route and not spend any more than is necessary to do it. Tell me when you plan to go, how long you can stay, and let me make up an itinerary to fil your particular needs. Let me explain how and why the Burlington can serve you best. I'll be glad to do it. Write, tele-phone or call

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public life, I may say that I do not be-lieve that, as President, he ever went ever newspaper clippings without having to nerve himself to the task, and that I frequently saw him palpably whice at statements that, to my way of thinking, be could have afforded to dismiss with a smile. Once, when I returned to the grand, I found him with his head buried in his arms, which rested folded among the clippings on the table.

More than one person has traced a resemblance between Mr. Israels' political principles and those of Justice Hughes. who was one of his predecessors as Govof New York. From what we know Hughes' short career as a politiclan, Mr. Israels must have been like him in his refusal to make any compro-mises with his bigh ideals, in his constitutional inability to play the you-tickleme-and-I'll-tickle-you game of politics and in his invariable appeal on the stump to the intelligence of his audiences.

But, while Justice Hughes doubtless was im believer in democracy, I know in Mr. Israels' case democracy was not held as a political principle-it was his religi

Only by this religious devotion to the cause of mankind, with its accompanying seal for righteousness in general, can we account, it seems to me, for the success a politics made by this man who may be said to have been handicapped, not only by the widespread prejudice against his race, but by the fact that he was the possessor of an inherited fortune of many millions. When Mr. Israels was sected Governor of New York, an active Barty worker, after denouncing him to his for his lack of access, ility to the He for his lack of access. "boys," finished by saying:

However, Mack, we must give the Governor credit for one thing, and that a ha is the best campaigner the party

"How do you suppose he does it?" I have with real curiosity.

"Well. I dunno," was the reply, "ex-pri that when he speaks he somehow ways gives people the idea that he ton the level." Waya

fon the level." When I say that, as a Jew and a mil-maire. Mr. Israels was somewhat han-trapped in national politics, I would not the provide the set of disped in national politics, I would not seem to ismore the fact that it was partly owing to these very things that he got he start in politics. In other words, when he New York County party leaders first twincht him to the front they, of course, much to take advantage, not only of his reputation as a writer on international as and as a citizen whose time and smay ever were freely given to move-mutation up for the toket the thousands i bought that he would be a help in monding up for the toket the thousands i levish voters in the county and would be a liberal contributor to the party war that he people of his race that, if they wire a few would be anhaned themselves: but this chagrin was as sphering as compared with the pain these indexing the indicate of theirs contributed a rich candidate of theirs contributed

cas cant. cas of the "boys" had inelegantly forcefully put it. Mr. Israels was is dirty with money and needed a house cleaning"; but, owing to Mr. is visw that as long as he gave locally all of his time to politics, so should he reserve his money for Phyposes, this housecleaning never place, a fact, no doubt, that con-soly strengthened his position with mople, as indeed, he himself, with thy same of the presented by compared

stays an infract, no nimetry reasoned it would from the beginning.) I this heads me to say that, as re-more than one of bir. Israeis' polit-successe, I was at a loss to tell

ner nature. However, let me now throw what light I can on the position that President Israels took at the very beginning of the imbroglio between this country and Ger-many and to which he persistently clung even after the unfortunate killing of those American sailors had loosed the fateful lightnings of a powerful nation's

wrath. Certainly he was no advocate of the doctrine of non-resistance as it has been interpreted by such men as Tolstoy. All of Mr. Israels' studies in political science were based on his studies in natural science, which is to say that his political philosophy, for all his belief in and in-variable appeal to the best in man, was formed in the light of his knowledge of man's savage, not to mention animal, an ceatry.

He believed that there must be gov ernments of force for centuries to come, because he believed that where selfishness is there must be force also, and only a comparatively short time had elapsed since the man had emerged from the state of barbarian. He was particularly assured in his belief that we should have laggard peoples as well as backward individuals with us for centuries to come, and that, with the increasing interde-pendence of all peoples due to the narrowing of the world through the exten-sion and betterment of means of com-munication, the principle of self-govern-ment could not be held to give any peo-ple the right to maintain, anywhere on the surface of the earth, such conditions of misrule or anarchy as might be com pared to an open sore, just as the princ

pared to an open sore, just as the princi-ple of personal liberty could not be held to give any individual the right to dis-turb or injure his neighbors. Thus, though many good people could not follow his thought. President Israels was a firm friend to the army and navy, if. only as a kind of sublimated police force. "Certainly," he once said, "if we are going to have an army and navy at all, we might as well have good ones": all, we might as well have good ones"; and so he did what he could to promote their efficiency, even while he continued to labor on behalf of the principle of arbitration for all civilized nations and to contend against the childish nonsense of the we'll-go-you-one-better idea in armaments. amenia. However, there was nothing in Mr. Israels' belief that force cannot entirely disappear until all selfahness disappears that prevented him from holding to the

the great liners for service as trans-When the news reached the President

in the White House that Germany ac-tually had started to prepare for war, God only knows how he found the cour-age to make the decision that he did; and I conceive that I here use the name of God in something more than a rhebrical sense; for, queer as it may seem to at-tribute such a proceeding to a politician. I have reason to believe that the hours following the receipt of this news which the President spent locked up in his chamber were hours spent in fasting and

prayer. I saw him go up to his chamber, and when he came out, he came directly to me; and whereas he had gone up with the most distressful countenance I ever saw on a human being, he reappeared with the sweetest look I ever saw on the face of a man or woman. And this is how he announced his decision, there in the Executive Office: "Mr. McIntosh," he said, after a long

silence, "have you ever reflected on the evidences we find in this world that, through all the ages, an intellectual force has been at work fashioning man to be as he is?-how, despite innumerable chances of accident, man has been safely brought through a succession of tens of thousands of species ranging over a period of millions of years?" Not being prepared for such questions

as these. I murmured something more or

as these, I murmured something more of less incoherent in reply. "Why, Shaler tells us," went on the President, "that if it were possible to re-call to life all the different creatures of old through which we have come to be what we are, and these creatures, which I presume would range from a cleared. I presume would range from a piece of animate jelly to the perfected form of the ape, could be made to pass in review before us at the speed of a marching army of men, it might take a thousand years or more for the end of the procession to reach us. Understand, please this procession would conly one representative of that consist of only one in of the species only each of the species concerned, so that each animal in the procession would repthat resent a different or distinct stage of our progress upward. And think! if the aniprogress upward. And think! if the ani-mals of any one of these species had failed to struggie on against the ob-stacles in their environments in obedience to an inner force the nature of which they could not comprehend, their failure would have prevented the development of the species that succeeded them, and there never would have been such a creature as man.

creature as man.

"When," added the President, "I reflect upon the Being under Whose control this sublime drams has proceeded, I must reversace Him: and, reversacing Him, I must seek to align myself with His pur-poses and take pains to ascertain how best I may serve Him." I said, "I think I understand you."

III With what speed ran the wheels of the history mill during the next four weeks! Even now that nightmare of whirling

Even now that hightinare of whirling events makes my head dikay. Following promptly upon that all-night session of the Cabinet came the resigna-tions of the Secretary of War and the Becretary of the Navy. I am told that, through that long night, the President that prevented him from holding to the principle that the moral law, whenever it was invoked unmistakably and without reservation, could be expected to operate between any individuals or groups of hi-dividuals in whom a moral nature had been developed to anything approaching a governing degrees. He reasoned not un-naturally that the individuals who com-net and the respective ruling bodies of the inrough that long night, the Preadent sat there saying over and over again, "Gentlemen. I am very corry, but I can-not permit the country to be armed." If I may venture to approach an indiscre-tion. I may add that, along toward mern-ing, two members of the Cabinet arous in two members of the Cabinet arous in naturally that the individuals who com-prised the respective ruling bodies of the Gorman Empire and the United States were the possessors of moral natures of this kind; and so it was his unshakable belief that all of the questions which turn and gave free vent to all the pas

party made haste prepar with all its splendid efficiency set about organizing offensive and defensive fleets, mobilizing its troops and withdrawing had worsted in battles over legislation

should see in this crisis only a chance for personal revenge. Not more than two or three of the President's friends had the courage to say a word on his behalf, and the best the cooler heads ould do was to set forth the precedent established in the case of Andrew John-son and arrange for the passage of the resolution authorizing the Judiciary Committee "to inquire into the official con-duct of David Israels, President of the United States," and report "whether he was gullty of acts designed to overthrow subvert the Government of the United States."

Representatives and Senators visited the White House in a virtually continuous stream, and along with them came the politicians and other men who hastened to Washington from all over the country All that many of these men wanted to know was what in blazes the President was trying to do to the party. Of course

the Senators and Representatives were, apart from other considerations, con-cerned by the fact that, in refusing to make the army and navy ready for ac-tive service, the President was effectually blocking a declaration of war by Con-gress, should, in the judgment of Con-gress, such a declaration be necessary. With all those Senators and Repre-

sentatives who sincerely desired to under-stand his position, the President patiently went over his negotiations with Berlin in their entirety. He showed that from the

beginning he never had permitted himself to betray the least doubt that the German Government would do all that could be expected of honorable gentlemen and high-minded statesman. He had officially attributed the killing of the American sailors to an unfortunate misunderstanding and to a possible excess of that ad-mirable patriotic zeal for which the Fath-erland's officers were noted, and he had expressed full confidence that Germany would make every reparation that could

would make every reparation that could be expected of a nation that, in many re-spects, had set up standards of civiliza-tion for all the world to follow. The President, in fact, was able to show a copy of a very recent dispatch in which he had made plain that the Washington Government had such complete confidence Government had such complete confidence in the magnanimity of the Berlin Govern-ment-a magnanimity that must be born of the German nation's consciousness of the strength of its arms-that Washington would leave it to Berlin itself to suggest what form this reparation should take. As for Germany's war preparations, the President showed that he had taken no official notice of them, even while he had instructed our Ambassador in Berlin to take advantage of every unofficial oppor-tunity to make it understood that Wash-ington considered it the height of ab-surdity to prepare for a war that was not going to take place. And, of course, the German Ambassador in Washington had been made to understand the same in the magnanimity of the Berlin Govern-

had been made to understand the same

thing thing. After giving this outline of his own course, the President pointed out that in all the communications he had received from Berlin there was not a single state-ment which made it unreasonable to be-liave that the German Government would make some remerstion for the diffine of make ample reparation for the killing of our sailors and at least consent to refer the whole dispute over territory to The Hague

Hague. What the Prosident considered evident was that the non-committal nature of most of these communications could be attributed to the failure of the american people to support him. There, in fact, was the sub of the whole matter. If the

to see him. Certainly the members of the House Judiciary Committee, charged with the duty of reporting on his acts, were in the main, the most perplexed set of men I ever saw. On the one hand, they could not fail to come under the President's spell when they talked with him, and, on the other hand, there was public, press, and-yes, pulpit, thundering against him as a pighead, a stubborn fool, press. a wild-eved fanatic, a headstrong lunatic a sniveling, sneaking, hypocritical cow-ard, a double-dyed villain of a traitor and a man without a country. It was now recalled that the President had received a part of his education in Germany, and I think that the only thing that saved him from the accusation of being directly in the pay of German was the public knowledge of his great personal fortune. As it was, the frequent conferences of the President with the German Ambassador were regarded in some quarters as deeply suspicious, and it was loudly demanded that this Ambasador receive his walking papers.

Undoubtedly the things that had most to do with keeping the public mind in-flamed were the cartoons picturing the murdered American sailors crying for vengeance that the more or less irre-sponsible newspapers circulated broadcast

A thing that deeply impressed me at this time was that most of the ministers of the gospel of the Prince of Peace seemed either to have taken to their cyclone cellars or to be out in front of the pack that was yeiging for the blood of this Jew who, standing practically alone, was, solely through the force of the moral law, keeping two great na-tions from plumping into a strife that tions from plunging into a strife that probably would have sacrificed the flower of their youth by the tens of thousands and filled both lands with the means of pereived women.

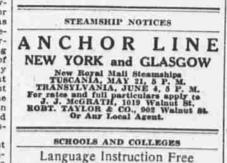
Yet this hardly does credit to the men who, here and there all over the land. were able to see the deep purpose in the President's course and who had the cour-age to stand against the storm and proclaim, both from pulpit and editorial page, their faith in him. All honor to these enlightened and courageous journalists of all parties and clergymen of all denominations, as well as to the hundreds of men and women who, in other walks of life, fearlessly stood up to be counted on the side of sanity and peace. To-gether with the Socialists, who, as a party, were firmly opposed to the war. and with the thousands who were led to support the President because of ties of blood with the Fatherland, they made a goodly company, did these me and women, numerically, intellectually and epiritually; but amid the terrific din created by the millions who clamored for vengeance, how plutfully faint their voices sounded to the lonely man in the White House. House:

House: Probably the worst thing that the President had to bear was his knowledge of the race hatred that was slirred up as one of the results of the stand he took. one of the results of the stand he took. I suppose it was guite natural that the man who had opposed him as a Jew dur-ing his Fresidential campaign should now come out of their boles and shriek that lack of patriotism and any stomach for fight was only what was to be expected of a white-livered Jew; but when the news reached the Fresident that some of the poor and lowly of his race had been mobbed in the streets of his maive city, it seemed to me that he became several years older.

I have read of a ship that, during a cyclone at sea, was able to escape de-struction because it rested in the cyclone's which is always a calm apol; and

and Enthusiasm in Campaign Growing Daily.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., May 13 .- Seven hundred men took part in a meeting and supper, late yesterday afternoon, at Memorial Hall, at the invitation of the management of the tabernacle meetings. At the close of the supper a meeting, was organized in the hall and for an hour the men listened to an interesting program. Mrs. Muirhead delivered an



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Germany In War Time As Seen by an American

Roland S. Morris, chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee, sends from Germany to the Public Ledger a narrative of his experiences in the Fatherland during April.

He personally visited Berlin, Hanover, Frankfort, Baden-Baden, Munich and Cologne and vividly describes the social and economic conditions he encountered.

His attention was directed largely to the question of food supply and the treatment accorded visiting and resident Americans by official and non-official Germany.

A keen observer, a writer of vigor and finish and an eyewitness with open and unprejudiced mind, Mr. Morris' article is a most valuable contribution to the news literature of the day. It will appear in next

SUNDAY'S PUBLIC States LEDGER